Catawba Journal.

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ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Declaration of Independence,

By the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C. May 20, 1775; and by act of the Legislature of North-Carolina, April 12, 1776.

The following Address was delivered in Hopewell Church, Mecklenburg county, N. C. by Doct. *M. Winslow Alexander*, previous to a very appropriate and eloquent discourse delivered by the Rev. *John Williamson*, Pastor of said Church, July 5, 1824.

Fellow-Citizens: I have this day the honor of being appointed to read to you the Declaration of Independence, made by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776. Before proceeding to read that dignified and all important production of our government, I hope it will not be considered irrelevant to the business of the day, nor repugnant to the feelings of true patriotism, if we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, should claim a *more* than equal honor in that transaction. From the sensibility which has latterly existed amongst our members of Congress on this subject, and the excitement which has in consequence been diffused through the United States, the high honor and feeling importance of this event may be adduced.

More correctly to estimate the importance of that honor we now claim in behalf of the citizens of this *County*, and of this *State*, let us pass over that circumscribed view which is generally taken of this subject, and devote our limited moment in tracing the effects, developed by those principles resulting from the establishment of *American Independence*, on ourselves, on the world at large,—on the general destiny of man.

The policy of previous ages, the most extensive and refined views of the greatest politicians of previous nations, have been unlimited conquest; or, as a last resort, they have always resolved the peace, harmony, and happiness of nations into an equilibrium of power;—hence the great desideratum, the grand climax of polity in Europe, has been to establish that political balance on which they rest that efficacy of political order which alone protects them from the greatest national calamities—hence the necessity of standing armies—hence the degradation, the vassalage, the misery of man. How uncivilized, how barbarous, how brutish the principle thus to substitute *power* to the exclusion of the refined and more operative principles of virtue, intelligence, national justice and equal benevolence, as the foundation of national order, of reciprocal happiness.

America alone has reversed this order of things, by establishing a *written* Constitution, sanctioned by the *people*—by identifying the individual with the national interests, and thus permanently establishing the power and energy of government on the affections of the citizens. Hence our example and influence are dreaded by despots. Hence the open, firm and dignified policy pursued by our President in his message to our last Congress, as to South American independence, and as to our rights on the Pacific coasts, has made that league of despots fear and tremble, and caused even Russia to accede to every principle of national justice and reciprocity.

We, as a nation the most highly favored by heaven, are now independent, prosperous and happy: plenty smiles within our borders—peace encompasses our shores. Here we enjoy free and unbiassed suffrage, the only palladium of permanent and correct republican government; by which talents, integrity, moral and political excellence, become the qualifications to office and requisites to promotion. Here we are blessed with an uncontrolled liberty of the press, regulated alone by intelligence and virtue—without which liberty is licentiousness. Here, taught by the experience of ages, that knowledge constitutes the power, religion and virtue the wealth and happiness of nations,—literary, scientific and religious institutions have spread their illuminating and ameliorating influence over our land, and have pointed the ability and enterprise of our citizens to every laudable and beneficial internal embellishment and improvement.

As a nation we now stand exalted above our fellow-men. Discarding the utopian principles of theoretic philosophy and sophisticated policy, our Cabinet, unwavering and candid, dignified and prudent, resting on the firm and impartial principles of national justice, of free, equal, and reciprocal intercourse, have latterly borne the palm in all our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations, and have written to conviction, and thus frowned to silence, every attempt which has been made to drive us from those principles which have marked our march to national preeminence. (*a*)

Our Navy, in opposition to every effort of visionary policy, pusillanimity and sectional jealousy, has rode triumphantly over the waves of prejudice, and in every instance, on equal terms, has borne our star spangled banner victorious over the couchant British lion. Whilst by land, our patriot band of undisciplined freemen, impelled by love of country, and guided by that heroic Genius of undaunted patriotism and unbiassed rectitude, have witnessed at New-Orleans the last death groan of expiring British glory.

But our national polity, equally generous as energetic, has here afforded to oppressed humanity of every clime, the welcome asylum of benevolence. Here alone on earth, the sons of Abraham, after a vsssalage of two thousand years, may become citizens and enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Here alone has been attained the full object of human government,—the perfection of civil polity,—human happiness:—happiness is justice,—justice is liberty. Here alone has been established those civil and moral principles, which must ultimately influence every age and clime; which will quicken with the lapse of years; spread as they endure, and brighten as they spread, until they will eradicate that spirit of civil intolerance, and break those spiritual fetters, forged by subtlety and riveted by superstition, which for ages have shrouded all the civil and religious, moral and physical powers of the human mind, in darkness, ignorance and apathy.

To this period in the history of man, to those views and principles developed in the establishment of our independence, we justly attribute the only correct understanding of the civil and religious rights of man, and the consequent enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. On these principles is here founded the only government that has ever existed on earth, where the religious has not been blended with the civil institutions of the country. The greatest civilians and philosophers, and the most eminent divines of previous ages, have not even treated this subject as problematical; but, pleased with the illusions of a brilliant sophistry, and mistaking the splendid delineations of courtly consequence and superstitious rectitude for the benign influence of correct morals and pure religion, they have universally maintained that religion could never long exist uncorrupted, without an establishment—without the mandate of a tyrant and the coercion of penal sanctions the most severe.

To America, under the fostering hand of a kind providence, has been confided the almost miraculous devolopement of the fact, that a pure and uncorrupted religion can better exist without than with the aid and coercion of civil authority.

These are the views and principles which have impressed the powers and elicited the brilliancy of the human mind with such energy, and pointed its exertion to such a profitable and splendid extent, that the astonished eye of wonder gazes on the unfolding mysteries of invention, and cheerfully concedes that the useful inventions and improvements of the last thirty years have far transcended those of any entire previous century.

The knowledge diffused throughout the world, in consequence of these correct principles, has not only laid the foundation, but has given rise to all those charitable and patriotic institutions which latterly have done so much honor to the human character. The energy and enterprise resulting from these views, have originated all those bible, missionary, education, abolition and other institutions, which are now extending their ameliorating effects through every region and clime; proclaiming glad tidings of great joy, peace on earth and good will towards man.

When we thus view the declaration and establishment of American Independence, in all its extensive bearings, and trace those consequences which have already resulted from it to the welfare and happiness of the human race, we are lost in an illimitable scale of events, which, from their progressive increase and silent lapse, have perhaps not sufficiently arrested the attention of Americans: but which we must pronounce the most important epoch that has occurred since the birth of Christ, and the celebration of which ought to be handed down, with religious veneration and gratitude, to our latest posterity.

Thus has the *tree* of civil and religious liberty been planted here by the most enlightened patriotism and nourished by the purest virtue. Its fruit has become the happiness of millions; its shade defending them from the malignant rays of anarchy, persecution, bigotry, and tyranny—flourishing with immortal youth, and blooming with unfading verdure—its fruit will increase with the lapse of time, and its branches extend to the confines of the universe.

Who would not then glory in being instrumental in originating *that*, which has led to such all important, such happy results. And who can so justly boast of originating this happy era, as the people of *this County*, the citizens of *this State?* Our claim is fairly and honestly asserted—it is our indubitable right.

It was on the 19th of May, 1775, that a delegation of two representatives from each militia company of Mecklenburg county, then comprising the present county of Cabarrus, met in the town of Charlotte. You will now permit me to read the proceedings of that meeting, as drawn and certified by their clerk, and deposited in the safe keeping of Gen. *W. R. Davie*, for the benefit of some future historian:—

"Agreeably to arrangements made by the most respectable citizens of this county, Col. Thomas Polk issued an order to the captains of each militia company in this county, directing each company to elect two persons, and delegate to them ample powers to devise ways and means to aid and assist their suffering brethren in Boston, and generally to adopt measures to extricate themselves from the impending storm—and to secure unimpaired their invaluable rights, privileges and liberties, from the dominant grasp of British imposition and tyranny.

In conformity to said order, on the 19th day of May, 1775, the said delegation met in Charlotte, vested with unlimited powers; at which time official news arrived of the battle of Lexington on that day of the preceding month. Every delegate felt the value and importance of the prize, and the awful, and solemn crisis which had arrived; every bosom swelled with indignation at the malice and insatiable revenge developed in the late attack at Lexington. The universal sentiment was, let us deliberate—let us calculate the issue—the probable result,—and then let us act with energy, as brethren leagued to preserve our property, our lives, and what is still more endearing, the liberties of America. Conformably to this view, the meeting was organized.

DELEGATES PRESENT.

Col. Thos. Polk,	Jno. M'Knitt Alexander,
Ephraim Brevard,	Hez. Alexander,
Hezekiah J. Balch,	Adam Alexander,
John Phifer,	Charles Alexander,
James Harris,	Zacheus Wilson, sen.
William Kennon,	Waitstill Avery,
John Ford,	Benjamin Patton,
Richard Barry,	Mathew M'Clure,
Henry Downs,	Neil Morrison,
Ezra Alexander,	Robert Irwin,
William Graham,	John Flenniken,
John Queary,	David Reese.
Abraham Alexander,	

Abraham Alexander was then elected *Chairman*, John M'Knitt Alexander, *Clerk*. After a free and full discussion of the various objects for which the delegation had been convened, it was unanimously ordained—

1st. *Resolved*, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2d. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association, with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3d. *Resolved*, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing Association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of the Congress, to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

4th. *Resolved*, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each and every of our former laws,—wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities or authority therein.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is further decreed, that all, each and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present, of this delegation, shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a "*Committee-man*," to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county;—and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

After discussing the foregoing resolves, and arranging bye-laws and regulations for the government of a Standing Committee of Public Safety, who were selected from these delegates, the whole proceedings were unanimously adopted and signed. A select committee was then appointed to draw a more full and definite statement of grievances, and a more formal declaration of independence. The Delegation then adjourned about 2 o'clock, A. M. May 20.

May 20th, Delegation met.—The Select Committee reported a formal Declaration of Independence, (believed to be drawn by Dr. Ephraim Brevard, chairman of said Committee,) which was unanimously approved and signed; and which, together with the foregoing resolves, was publicly read and proclaimed from the Court-House door, by Colonel Thomas Polk, to a large and approving concourse of citizens, who had convened to sanction the proceedings of their delegates—*being 13 months previous to the Declaration of Independence by Congress.*

A full copy of the whole proceedings was then made out and attested, and Capt. *James Jack*, of Charlotte, was deputed as express to Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, accompanying said proceedings with a letter addressed to Richard Caswell, Wm. Hooper, and Joseph Hughes, our then representatives from this Province—enjoining it on our said representatives to use all possible means to have the said proceedings sanctioned and approved by the General Congress. On the return of Capt. Jack, the Delegation learned, by a joint letter from said three representatives, that their proceedings were individually approved by the members of Congress, but that it was deemed premature to lay them before the House; recommending perseverance, order, energy, &c.

The Committee of Safety, of which Abraham Alexander was chairman, held their regular and stated meetings alternately at Charlotte, at James Harris's, and John Phifer's. This was a civil court, founded on military process. Before this judicature all suspicious persons were made to appear, who were formally tried, banished or bound to good behaviour. Its jurisdiction was unlimited as toryism, and its decrees as final as the confidence and patriotism of the country. Several were arrested and brought before them from Tryon, (now Lincoln,) Rowan and the adjacent counties." (*b*)

It is also highly gratifying to every citizen of this state, to learn, that at our Provincial Assembly, held at Halifax, on the 12th of April, 1776, a law *unanimously* passed the House, authorising and empowering our representatives in Congress to concur in declaring the United Colonies Free and Independent—to form foreign alliances, &c. This was nearly *three months* previous to the declaration by Congress, and stands *the first legislative act* on the subject of Independence in the United States. The delegates from this county at that time were John Phifer, Robert Irwin, and John M'Knitt Alexander. (*c*)

The boasted resolve of the Provincial Legislature of Virginia, instructing their representatives in Congress to declare the United Colonies free and independent, was passed the 15th day of May, 1776, over one month after the North-Carolina act, from which it evidently originated. (Wirt's Life of P. Henry, page 193-4.)

These are transactions with which you, together with the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, have long been familiar—these have been the frequent topics of conversation amongst us for nearly fifty years—these were the proceedings of our fathers, of our relatives, of our fellow-citizens, every individual of whom has descended to the silent tomb:—but these are their living deeds of patriotism, which misfortune cannot now tarnish, and which the malignant breath of envy durst not now assail to blast.

Who would relinquish the glory of preeminently participating in those transactions, which can hereafter barely be *imitated*—which will forever stand firm as the eternal principles of justice—a model on the summit of civil and moral grandeur, to which all the benighted world may turn their eyes for a genial and regenerating light, until time shall be lost in eternity, and this globe itself dissolve in chaos. Compared with such characters, what is the glitter of empire, what the pageantry of state, or what are the empty unmerited titles of nobility. Who would not glory in such ancestors—who would not emulate such virtue—who would not sanction such principles? Principles which have so pre-eminently distinguished, and crowned with never fading laurels of mental and moral grandeur, those illustrious patriots who occupy the brightest pages in the history of human greatness. Principles which constitute that germ of human happiness, which, deposited in its proper soil, springs up to luxuriance and bears the bloom of bliss—its fruit is that balm of life, which secures and perpetuates the felicity of man; and its unfading verdure, fanned with the virtuous zephyrs of civil and religious liberty, beautifies and embellishes the scenery of life, and coolly shades our pilgrimage down this valley of toil, anxiety and trouble, to that peaceful bourne from whence no traveler returns.

NOTES.

(*a*) It is perhaps unparalleled in the history of national diplomacy, that in every instance, (now recollected) from the various important national subjects discussed at the treaty of Ghent, and those difficulties arising under it, together with all our subsequent collisions with England, Spain, France and Russia,—the overwhelming arguments and correct principles assumed by *John Q. Adams*, our present Secretary of State, have produced an entire acquiescence in those powers to the correctness of American principles and policy.

(*b*) The following certificate is in our possession, viz:

NORTH-CAROLINA, } *November* 28, 1775.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY. }

These may certify, to all whom it may concern, that the bearer hereof, William Henderson, is allowed here to be a true friend to Liberty, and has signed the Association. Certified by

ABR'M. ALEXANDER,
Chairman of the Committee of Safety.

Dunn and Booth, two lawyers residing in Salisbury, Rowan county, having threatened to have this delegation arrested for treason, the Committee of Safety issued an order for their arrest—a guard was sent on to Salisbury with said order—they were arrested, brought to Charlotte, and banished to Charleston, S. C. Gen. George Graham, now living near Charlotte, was one of the guard who escorted them from Charlotte to Camden, and delivered them to Capt. Chesnut, who, in a few hours, set out with a detachment of his cavalry to place them in Charleston.

The certified statements relative to the transactions in Charlotte, of May 19th and 20th, 1775, by Gen. George Graham, William Hutchison, Jonas Clark, Robert Robison, John Simeson, of Mecklenburg county; and of Capt. James Jack and the Rev. Francis Cummins, of the State of Georgia, as published in a pamphlet, at Raleigh, 1822, will, we trust, do away all doubts, and put all difficulties to rest on this subject.

(*c*) As the Journal of the Provincial Assembly, held at Halifax, April 4, 1776, is in the possession of very few, a copy of the Resolve, it is presumed, will be acceptable:—

"The Select Committee to take into consideration the usurpations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain, against America, and the further measures to be taken for frustrating the same and for the better defence of this province, report as follows, viz: (here follows a particular and formal statement of grievances, &c.) And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies, and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother country on constitutional principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those means alone which have hitherto been tried, your committee are of opinion that the House should enter into the following Resolve, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates of this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies, in declaring *independence*, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof,) to meet the delegates of the other colonies, for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out." The House unanimously concurred therein. Page 9. April 12, 1776.

It ought to be observed, that the enacting clause to every law passed by this legislature, was "*Resolved*," &c.

The last Colonial Congress was held March, 1774.
First General Assembly at Newbern, Aug. 1774.
2d do at Halifax, Aug. 1775.
3d do at Halifax, April, 1776.
Convention, which formed our present Constitution, Halifax, December, 1776.

William Penn and Thomas Story travelling together in Virginia, were caught by a shower of rain, and unceremoniously sheltered themselves from it in a tobacco house; the owner of which happened to be within it, accosted them with "you have a great deal of impudence to trespass on my premises—you enter without leave—do you know who I am?" To which was answered no. "Why, then I would have you to know I am a justice of the peace;" to which Thomas Story replied, "*my friend here makes such things as thee—he is the Governor of Pennsylvania.*" The great man quickly abated his haughtiness.

Great Turtle.—A turtle, more than 7 feet long, and weighing upwards of eight hundred pounds, has been taken off Cape Ann, and carried into Boston.

Desultory.

LA FAYETTE'S WELCOME.

Extract from an Oration pronounced before the Phi Beta Kappa, at the annual commencement of Harvard University, Aug. 27, 1824, by Professor *Everett*, (Gen. *La Fayette* being present.)

"Yes, my friends, such is the exhortation which calls on us to exert our powers, to employ our time, to consecrate our labors, in the cause of our native land. When we engage in that solemn study, the history of our race; when we survey the progress of man, from his cradle in the East to these last limits of his wandering; when we behold him forever flying westward from civil and religious thraldom, bearing his household gods over mountains and seas, seeking rest and finding none, but still pursuing the flying bow of promise, to the glittering hills which it spans in Hesperian climes, we cannot but exclaim with Bishop Berkeley, the generous prelate of England, who bestowed his benefactions, as well as blessings, on our country,

> Westward the Star of Empire takes it way;
> The four first acts already past,
> The fifth shall close the drama with the day;
> Time's noblest offspring is the last.

"In that high romance, if romance it be, in which the great minds of antiquity sketched the fortunes of the ages to come, they pictured to themselves a favored region beyond the ocean, a land of equal laws and happy men. The primitive poets beheld it in the islands of the blest; the Doric bards surveyed it in the Hyperborean regions; the sage of the academy placed it in the lost Atlantis; and even the sterner spirit of Seneca could discern a fairer abode of humanity, in distant regions then unknown. We look back upon these uninspired predictions, and almost recoil from the obligations they imply. By us must these fair visions be realized—by us must be fulfilled these high auspices, which burst in trying hours from the longing hearts of the champions of truth. There are no more continents or worlds to be revealed; Atlantis hath risen from the ocean—the farthest Thule is reached—there are no more retreats beyond the sea—no more discoveries—no more hopes. Here, then, a mighty work is to be fulfilled, or never, by the race of mortals. The *man*, who looks with tenderness on the sufferings of good men in other times; the *descendant* of the pilgrims, who cherishes the memory of his fathers; the *patriot*, who feels an honest glow at the majesty of the system of which he is a member; the *scholar*, who beholds with rapture the long sealed book of unprejudiced truth expanded to all to read: these are they by whom these auspices are to be accomplished. Yes, brethren, it is by the intellect of the country that the mighty mass is to be inspired; that its parts are to communicate and sympathise, its bright progress to be adorned with becoming refinements, its strong sense uttered, its character reflected, its feelings interpreted to its own children, to other regions, and to after ages.

Meantime, the years are passing away, and gathering importance in their course. With the present year will be completed the half century from that most important era in human history, the commencement of the Revolutionary War. The jubilee of our national existence is at hand. The space of time that has elapsed from that momentous date, has laid down in the dust, which the blood of many of them had already hallowed, most of the great men to whom, under Providence, we owe our national existence and privileges. A few still survive among us, to reap the rich fruit of their labors and sufferings; and One has yielded to the united voice of the people, and returned, in his age, to receive the gratitude of the nation to whom he devoted his youth. It is recorded on the pages of American history, that, when this friend to our country applied to our commissioners at Paris, in 1776, for a passage in the first ship they should despatch to America, they were obliged to answer him, (so low and abject was then our dear native land) that they possessed not the means nor the credit sufficient for providing a single vessel in all the ports of France. 'Then,' exclaimed the youthful hero, 'I will provide my own!' and it is a literal fact, that, when all America was too poor to offer him so much as a passage to her shores, he left, in his tender youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, of rank, to plunge in the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle.

"Welcome, friend of our fathers, to our shores! Happy are our eyes that behold these venerable features. Enjoy a triumph, such as never conqueror or monarch enjoyed, the assurance that, throughout America, there is not a bosom which does not beat with joy and gratitude at the sound of your name. You have already met and saluted, or will soon meet, the few that remain of the ardent patriots, prudent counsellors, and brave warriors, with whom you were associated in achieving our liberty. But you have looked round in vain for the faces of many, who would have lived years of pleasure on a day like this, with their old companion in arms and brother in peril. Lincoln, and Green, and Knox, and Hamilton, are gone; the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown have fallen, before the only foe they could not meet. Above all, the first of heroes and of men, the friend of your youth, the more than friend of his country, rests in the bosom of the soil he redeemed. On the banks of his Potomac, he lies in glory and in peace. You will revisit the hospitable shades of Mount Vernon, but him whom you venerated as we did, you will not meet at its door. His voice of consolation which reached you in the Austrian dungeons, cannot now break its silence, to bid you welcome in his name. Welcome, thrice welcome, to our shores; and whithersoever thro'out the limits of the continent your course shall take you, the earth that bears you shall bless you, the eye thas sees you shall bear witness to you, and every tongue exclaim, with heartfelt joy, Welcome, welcome La Fayette!"

FROM SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL, VOL. 8, NO. 2.

Dreadful effects of an Excessive use of Sulphur.

Professor Olmsted, in a geological excursion in the county of Wake, North Carolina, met with the following fact, which we present in his own words: "At Mrs. Thompson's, where I dined, I saw a fellow creature whose sufferings made me truly thankful even for my own imperfect health. He was a son of Mrs. T. and nearly fifty years of age. When I came into the porch, he was sitting before the entrance in an elbow chair, surrounded with pillows, with no clothing but a frock of linen, that came half way down his kees. The ghastly image of death was imprinted on every part of his emaciated frame. The bones of his arms and legs were hardly covered with flesh, and the joints of the knees, and the largest joints of the fingers, were increased to an enormous size. His knees were drawn together beyond the power of separation, shortening the left leg so that nothing but the toes reached the floor. The hands were forcibly and irremovably fixed to the breast, the distorted fingers being bent backwards, forming an arch over the swollen mound at the joints. A little motion with the ends of the fingers was all the sufferer could produce; and I was much impressed with the insensibility of man to his ordinary blessings, when I saw this poor invalid call several times for a servant to come and brush off a fly that was biting his leg unmolested. On his back was a large running sore, which his friends were uncertain whether to ascribe to disease, or to the effects of lying so long in a horizontal and immovable posture. The daily dressing of this sore, which was performed while I was present, gave him so great pain, that he was unable to sit up a moment after it was completed. Three servants took him up with all possible care, and laid him on the bed; while the exeruciating misery which this gentle movement produced, filled the mouth of the sufferer with groans and entreaties. Here he lay, bewailing his lot in a hollow, piteous tone, and crying 'Oh that thou wouldst hide me in the grave, that thou wouldst keep me secret, until thy wrath be past!" On enquiring the cause of his sufferings, I was told that, three years ago, being afflicted with rheumatism, he took the advice of a quack to attempt its cure by enormous doses of sulphur. With this view, he mixed a pound of sulphur with five quarts of water, and stirring it up, took half a pint three times a day, until he had taken six pounds of sulphur. Soon after, commenced the pain and distortion of his limbs, which had subjected him to inereasing and excruciating sufferings ever since.

What next?—A short time since, an extraordinary operation was performed at the Kent and Canterbury hospital, upon a man whose sound thigh bone was cut open, and an old decayed bone extracted. This man is now so much recovered as to be walking about the streets of Canterbury. We have now to record one almost as extraordinary and which has been attended with the happiest result. A patient was received at the hospital some time since, with a very diseased liver. After some time, the case assumed the worst possible appearance, and it was resolved, as the only chance of preserving life, to *tap the liver*. The operation was performed by Dr. Fitch, senior surgeon, in presence of other gentlemen of the faculty connected with the establishment. Upon the liver being touched, upwards of five pints of diseased matter immediately flowed from the wound. A tube nine inches in length was *then introduced and retained in the wound*, through which a pint of the same fluid was daily evacuated for a week. The poor man is getting quite well.—*Kent Herald.*

The distance and formality which prevailed between the members of the different colleges in the two great English universities, were ridiculed in a caricature which represented a Cantab drowning, and another Gownsman standing on the brink of the river exclaiming—"Oh that I had the honour of being introduced to that man, that I might take the liberty of saving him."

National Gazette.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Leeds, Capt. Stoddard, arrived at New-York in 34 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 22d, and Liverpool of the 24th ult. but they contain no news. No later advices can, of course, be expected from the continent, than those by the Florian. The following items we copy from the Commercial Advertiser.—Letters from Paris, however, say, that the renewal of the censorship of the press had excited general displeasure, and was likely to render the ministry of Villele of short duration.—The ultra journals, it is said, have suffered more than the liberal. "The censors," says the Traveller, "have fixed 7 o'clock in the evening as the latest hour at which they will receive articles for examination." In consequence of this regulation, a theatrical report of a new tragedy had been prevented from appearing in the Quotidienne. Some objectionable matter had also been struck out of one of its columns, and in its place appears, not a blank, as in the immediately preceding number, but a black spot, as if, according to a phrase of the London compositors, the poor Quotidienne had been compelled to go to press with a *brick-bat*. But it should seem that even the dumb show of complaint of *blank* or *black* spaces is not to be permitted to the Parisian editors. "The *regime*," says the Constitutionnel, "of the censorship is established; as the blank places in yesterday's Constitutionnel prove; but these blanks *must not be continued*. As we cannot say all that we wish, we must say all that we are allowed to say. Our readers will make up for the insufficiency of our language." The same paper copies an article from the Journal de Paris, in defence of the censorship, and ironically recommends it to the *good sense* of its readers.

Lisbon advices to the 8th of August keep up the farce of an expedition to Brazil, and appointments for that purpose are announced in the Lisbon Gazette.

The damage sustained by the recent inundations in Bohemia, amount, it is said, in only three of the circles of that kingdom, to 1,080,000 florins. A large district of Switzerland, had also suffered by a hail storm.

The Austrian Observer confirms, tho' reluctantly, the defection of Omar Vironi. It contains also, an article from Constantinople, of the 15th ult. which ascribes all the delays that had taken place in the Turkish operations in Eastern Greece to the *equivocal*, not to say *treacherous* conduct of that commander. In disregard of orders, which he had two months before received, to march upon Athens with 10,000 men, he remained in Albania, and forcibly sent away the governors of Prevesa and Arta, who, it is hinted, had been ordered to watch him; and the Pacha of Scutari would not venture to make any movement whilst Omar declined advancing from Albania.

It is again asserted that the Captain Pacha had sustained great loss in an action with the Greek fleet, after the destruction of Ipsara, and that the Dervish Pacha had lost the whole of his vanguard in an unsuccessful attempt to cross the pass of Thermopylae.

The following is an extract of a letter from Trieste, dated the 4th of August.—"The success of the Turks against Ipsara has caused the greatest consternation in the Archipelago; and as treachery is supposed to have aided them in the attack, we are apprehensive they will rapidly proceed against the other islands, where they no doubt have many secret friends. The Greeks appear quite dismayed by the fall of Ipsara."

It is confidently rumored, says the Traveller of the 21st, that the Brazilian and Portuguese Commissioners appointed to conclude a treaty between the two countries, held their final deliberation in Downing-street some days ago, at which Mr. Canning and Prince Esterhazy attended. The terms, it is said, received the approbation of those distinguished diplomatists, and were, in consequence, forwarded to Lisbon for his Most Faithful Majesty's consideration.

Proclamations and addresses from Spain were circulating among the refugees at Gibraltar on the 3d of August, calling upon them to join their countrymen in arms for the re-establishment of the Constitution. It was rumored that there were several guerillas in the mountains of Ronda, and that a still more formidable insurrection had broken out in the Sierra Morena. Gen. O'Donnell, it is said, had addressed a remonstrance to Lord Chatham on the protection afforded to the exiles, who were engaged in a plot to disturb the tranquility of Spain.

From the New-York American.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, August 23.

"The annexed circular will give you business details—since it was issued, the demand for cotton has been better. The sales on Saturday were 1500, and there is a good demand to-day. Our import up to this date is 120,700 bags less from the United States than it was at the same period in 1823, but there has been an increase of 25,100 from other parts, thus leaving a deficiency of 96,500 bags in our total import. As, however, we have a large stock on hand, we do not anticipate any improvement of moment, as nothing but speculation will help us, and speculators will not come into the market in the face of such good accounts of the next crop.

"The demand for cotton was limited during last week—the sales were 7200 bags, at the prices of the preceding week. There has been a better demand for two days past, but at no better rates; nor do we anticipate any material improvement. Notwithstanding that our import from the United States is 127,000 bags less than it was of the same period last year, there has been an increase of 25,100 bags from other parts, thus leaving a deficiency in our total imports of 95,600, but as our stocks on hand are large, and the account of next year's crop favorable, speculators are afraid to come in, and without their aid, there is not much prospect of an advance."

DOMESTIC.

PROGRESS OF LA FAYETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 29.

The man "whose glory it is to have been, and to be, equally an object of hatred to tyrants of all descriptions, and of love to every freeman and friend of freedom," made his entrance into this city yesterday in a manner that gave universal satisfaction, and with circumstances of which it would be vain to attempt a full account and description. His progress from Trenton to our Mansion House Hotel was one splended triumph, as remarkable for its moral as physical character. The road and the river swarmed with eager and affectionate spectators; it seemed as if the whole population of the country, from many miles back, on every side, had repaired to his route in their best attire and in the highest excitement of curiosity and veneration. He was received at Frankfort, four miles from Philadelphia, on Monday evening, by a great assemblage, consisting principally of our citizens, and was comfortably lodged for the night at the Arsenal near that place, whose inhabitants expressed their sensibility in the most becoming and commendable deportment and language.

Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, the General set out for this city, with an immense escort, and about ten o'clock the cheers of the multitude who lined the turnpike, announced his approach to the military parade ground near the first gate. He entered the field under a salute of sixty guns, and at half past ten began, on foot, the review of the numerous body of troops, accompanied by Gov. Shulze and Maj. Gen. Cadwalader and their aids. They were forty minutes in passing from the right to the left of the division, which was drawn up in line, making a splendid appearance, and going through its exercises with admirable readiness and precision. George Washington La Fayette, the son of the General, himself an experienced and distinguished officer, remarked that it might be taken for a line of regulars. The spectacle of so many thousand *citizen* soldiers had in it every thing which it could possess of attraction and merit. Gov. Williamson, of New Jersey, and suite, and Gen. Brown, were present. The borders of the field were deeply thronged, and every neighboring tree and eminence covered with spectators, whose reiterated acclamations heightened the animation, without disturbing the order of the scene. The number of persons assembled for the occasion beyond the first turnpike gate, may be estimated at nearly thirty thousand.

The venerable Judge Peters rode in the magnificent barouche with Lafayette, from Frankfort to the parade ground, where he gave place to Governor Shulze, as commander in chief of the militia of the commonwealth. As soon as the barouche left the field, the judge resumed his seat, while the governor returned to his own vehicle, accompanied by his aids, and the secretary of the commonwealth. The civic procession was formed near the stone bridge, on the Frankfort road, and there united with the military; and they entered the city, according to the directions which we have already published. About two o'clock, or somewhat sooner, the van appeared in Arch street, in which a vast body of spectators, distributed in the dwellings, and on the pavements, had been collected from nine o'clock in the morning. The windows were filled with females, for the most part dressed as for a ball, and waving their white handkerchiefs as the General passed. His barouche, drawn by six cream-colored horses, with postillions richly habited in the same color, was preceded by the Major General and suite, several mounted militia officers, the county-cavalry, and the first brigade commanded by Gen. Robert Patterson; it was followed by the Governor's barouche, three wagons carrying revolutionary veterans of the Northern Liberties, the second brigade commanded by General Castor, with the troops from a distance, and the civic procession, consisting of the various mechanical professions with their painted banners. If any part of the procession divided the public sensation with the Guest, it was the groupe of Revolutionary veterans, from thirty to forty in each wagon. The sight of them drew tears from both sexes. The countenance of the General, whose hat was off throughout, indicated the liveliest satisfaction, and what gave at least equal pleasure, the best of health.

We were struck with the excellent equipment and port of the troops, and can venture to affirm, from personal observation, that few military exhibitions of the kind in any country could be superior on the whole. The procession consumed about an hour and a quarter in passing the house in which we were, with a step by no means slow, in platoons from eight to sixteen in open order. Its length may have exceeded three miles. About a quarter before 6 o'clock the end of it reached the State House, where, from under the beautiful Arch opposite, the General, having alighted, walked to the hall in which the National Independence was declared, and which had been sumptuously furnished as a saloon for his use. He was welcomed in it by the city authorities, and heard the address of the Mayor, which, together with his appropriate answer, we expect to lay before our readers either to-day or to-morrow. Thence he went to the lodgings prepared for him at the Washington Hotel in Third street, where he dined with a party of about seventy.

To relate what occurred in the other streets through which the procession moved, would be only to repeat what we have said as to the Arch. Every position from which it could be seen was crowded with well-dressed people. The array of beauty, decorated so as to produce the most picturesque and vivid effect, has never heen surpassed in the United States. We may compute the actors and gazers, including strangers, could not altogether have fallen short of one hundred thousand.

Better order than was universally preserved might be deemed impossible. Every one seemed to know and keep his place, without anxiety or inconvenience. On no side was there the least confusion, disorder, or pressure, with the host of all ages and classes. A printing press threw off from the ranks of the gentlemen of the type, countless copies of the fine ode written for them by James N. Baker, Esq. The victuallers made a fine display with their accoutrements and horses.

The most dazzling and elaborate part of the gala and jubilee remains to be mentioned; we mean the general illumination, which began about a quarter past 6 in the evening, and was nearly complete by 7. No spectacle of the kind so varied, brilliant, and extensive, had ever been witnessed in this hemisphere. It drew into the streets a large portion of the population, male and female, whom the side pavements were insufficient to contain in Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, Second, Third, and Fourth, and who, as they poured themselves along, behaved towards each other like the most courteous guests in a drawing room. Of all the crowds in which we have ever found ourselves, those of the main streets that we visited were the least tumultuary and irksome. There was no lack of vivacity in their spirits and evolutions, but there was no jostling or clamor. Acquaintances could distinguish each other at once by the stream of light from almost every dwelling. The numerous arches shone with small lamps; the public edifices, the University, the Masonic Hall, Theatre, Custom House, Coffee House, &c. were adorned with elegant transparencies. These abounded at private windows, also, and the burden of them was generally the Nation's Guest, and his adopted father, the father of the nation. Most families used their fancy lamps, besides the common tapers; and flowers, natural and artificial, either arranged in alabaster urns, or suspended in chaplets and festoons, bore testimony to the zeal and taste of the ladies of a great many mansions. Where the green houses, attached to some, were emptied of their contents to embellish the fronts, the fairy bowers of which we read were brought to memory. You saw, in the majority of instances, the handsome furniture of the parlors; mirrors and pictures and silk curtains reflecting the rays and mixed hues.

The number of troops paraded, as reported to the Inspector General, was ten thousand. In line, two deep, they extended two miles and a quarter.

We are informed that the public committees have left Gen. Lafayette to dispose of his own time as he shall please. Their object is to make him as *comfortable* as they can, and to this end it is requisite that he should be as free from restraint as possible. *Nat. Gaz.*

At the present term of the Baltimore Court now in session, two negro slaves, George and Henry, were convicted, on the clearest testimony, of committing a rape on a very decent and respectable young woman, daughter of a widow lady in the county, whom they attacked on her way to market at the early hour of two o'clock in the morning, on the York turnpike road, dragged her from her horse, and, accompanied with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, perpetrated the horrid crime. On Friday morning the culprits were brought to the Bar to receive the awful sentence of the law, which was pronounced in the most feeling manner by Chief Judge Archer.

It is confidently believed, that out of the *seventy-two thousand votes* of Massachusetts, not *two thousand* will be given in opposition to John Quincy Adams.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1824.

"*A Recluse*" shall have a place in our ext. We shall ever feel it a duty as well a pleasure, to cherish, by the warmth f patronage, the opening buds of prom-e, instead of blasting them by the chill ost of neglect.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The facts contained in the Address and otes accompanying it, on our first page, re, for the most part, generally known; ut some of them, we presume, will be ew to many, if not the greater part, of ur readers. The fact, that the Legisla-ure of North-Carolina, *three* months be-ore the Old Continental Congress, and *ne* month before the Legislature of Vir-inia, *declared the Independence of America n Great Britain*, was new to us; and cir-umstances induce us to believe, that it ill be new to others. With these facts efore the public, it will not now be deni-d, that North-Carolina is entitled to the ouble honor claimed for her, of prece-ing all her sister states, and the immor-l Congress of '76, in proclaiming the eparation of this country from Great ritain—first, by the Declaration of the itizens of this county, on the 19th of May, 1775, and secondly, by an Act of he Legislature, on the 12th of April, 776.

The names of the members of the Legis-ature, or Provincial Congress, as it was hen called, who composed the committee, hat reported the preamble and resolutions ontaining the declaration above referred , are as follows:—Messrs. *Harnett, Allen ones, Burke, Nash, Kinchin, Thomas Per-n*, and *Thomas Jones*. They are styled, the Journal of the proceedings of the rovincial Congress, now before us, "a elect Committee, to take into conside-ation the usurpations and violences at-empted and committed by the King and arliament of Great Britain against A-erica, and the further measures to be aken for frustrating the same, and for he better defence of this province."

The "Journal of the Proceedings of the rovincial Congress of North-Carolina, eld at Halifax, on the 4th day of April, 776," has been left in our possession, or a short time, by Dr. *J. M'Knitt Alex-nder;* and any one, feeling a curiosity to xamine it, can do so, by calling at this ffice.

On the day of the General Muster, in his town, two weeks since, orders were eceived through the Brigadier General f the 11th brigade, from Gov. Holmes, o detach from the cavalry in that brigade n escort, to attend Gen. La Fayette from ayetteville, in this state, to the South arolina line. As soon as it was known hat these orders had arrived, *eighty* men, ostly from the regiment of cavalry be-onging to Mecklenburg and Cabaraus, hen assembled in Charlotte, immediate-y volunteered their services, and render-d a draft unnecessary. They then pro-eeded to elect their officers; when *Thos. . Polk*, late colonel of the regiment, was nanimously elected Captain; Lieut. Col. *mes A. Means*, 1st Lieutenant; Col. *Rob-son*, 2d Lieutenant; Maj. *Parks*, Cor-t. This company will march in season o meet La Fayette at Fayetteville, where ey will relieve the escort which will at-nd the General to that place.

A pamphlet is industriously circulated roughout the country, entitled, "An ddress to the People of the United States, n the Presidential Election." It pur-orts to have been written by one *Jesse enton*, of Tennessee, a virulent personal nemy of Jackson; but persons acquaint-d with the man, say that he has not the bility to write even such trash as com-oses this pamphlet. This address to *he People of the United States*, nine-tenths f whom have never heard the name of he reputed author, is made up of low, ulgar abuse of such men as Adams, Cal-oun, M'Lean, Jackson, Coffee, and oth-rs; men, of whom the country may ustly be proud—whose services and laims are well known to the people and justly appreciated; while their shameless reviler, for aught the people know, is as despicable as the stuff which he has sent forth to disgust and nauseate the public. This dish of slander and vulgarity, may suit the appetites of some of the enemies of Adams and Jackson; but the most of them, we trust, are too honorable, not to turn from it with loathing. We have cause to feel proud, that the friends of John Quincy Adams have in no instance, within our knowledge, descended to the use of unworthy or dishonorable means, to promote his election—they have uniformly appealed to the good sense and intelligence of the people—on these have they relied, and on these they still rely: and should the people prefer another, it will be an honorable reflection to him and to his friends, that his failure is not attended with dishonor.

As a last word, respecting this pamphlet, we will only say, that the cause which needs, and can be benefitted by the aid of such means, we are perfectly willing should use them.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following are the candidates on the *People's Ticket*, selected by the people themselves; and are all the firm friends of the virtuous Monroe, of his wise policy, and able co-adjutors. We feel a confidence in recommending this ticket to the support of the freemen of North-Carolina;—and that it will receive a large majority of their suffrages, we have not even the shadow of a doubt.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

John Giles, of Rowan.
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
Robert Love, of Haywood.
Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
James Mebane, of Orange.
Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort.
Vine Allen, of Craven.
William Martin, of Pasquotank.
William Drew, of Halifax.
Wm. B. Lockhart, of Northampton.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

The election will take place on *Thursday*, the 11th of November; at which time North-Carolina expects every man to do his duty.

The Milton Gazette says—"It is not to be expected, that Wm. H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin should be supported by *any one who approved of the Hartford Convention during the late war.*" How happens it, then, that the very *actors* in that Convention, and its immediate *instigators*, such as Daggett, Pickering, *id omne genus, do support* these "exclusive republicans?" How happens it, that these men are united with others of Mr. Crawford's friends, in *supporting* an "independent" Crawford ticket in Massachusetts, in opposition to a decidedly *republican* ticket? And how happens it, that the *National Intelligencer*, in speaking of the support which this heterogeneous ticket will receive, says—that it will be a "*support* which Mr. *Crawford's friends* will have reason to be *proud* of?" Mr. Crawford's friends do "not expect" the *support* of the Hartford Convention-men; yet they will receive the almost unanimous co-operation of these men, and will even be "*proud*" of it! But "support" of this kind will do them no good; it will only render them still more suspected: for,—to borrow a quotation from the Gazette, for which we feel indebted to him,—

"To this great truth, a universe agrees,
"He who lies down with dogs, will rise with fleas."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board for Internal Improvements met in this city on Monday last, present D. Cameron, John D. Hawkins, Thomas Turner and John Owen, Esqs. It appeared from the Reports of Mr. Fulton, that the work carrying on below Wilmington, will be completed in a few weeks, and if he can obtain the use of one of the River Steamboats to work the roller, (which he has been prevented from doing since the last meeting owing to one of them being under repairs) it is expected that the ship channel will be rendered sufficient for the passage of sea vessels up to the town. The river between Wilmington and Fayetteville, has been already much improved, by the removal of logs and other obstructions, and every exertion will be made to complete the work as soon as possible.

A report was received from the Commissioners appointed to lay off the Hickory Nut Road, in Rutherford county, informing the Board, that they had accomplished their work, and contracted for making the most difficult parts of the road, which contracts are to be completed by April next.

The stock having been fully subscribed for erecting a bridge over the Dan at Milton, and the services of Mr. Fulton being requested to lay off the road, and assist in forming contracts for the work, he is ordered by the Board to attend when required.

The Board has not yet made the subscription, authorised by the act of last session, to the Roanoke Company, of 25,000 dollars, the Directors having declined receiving the subscription with the condition annexed of locking down from the Basin at Weldon's. The question will be laid before the meeting of the Stockholders next month, and there decided whether the proposed subscription shall be accepted or not.

The Board adjourned on Tuesday, to meet agreeably to the provision of their charter, on the 3d Monday of November next. *Raleigh Register.*

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield preached in Philadelphia on Sunday, the 18th ult.—So great was the crowd in and about the church, that the reverend gentleman was compelled to make his entrance by a back window. Ladies swooned from the heat.

It is stated in an Eastern paper, that General Barton, well known for his revolutionary services, and particularly for his attack upon a British force on Longisland, is now, and has been for these last twelve years, in jail in Vermont, *for heavy bills of cost.* We know not what other circumstances are connected with the confinement of Gen. Barton, nor did we know, until the information just given had reached us, that he was alive. But if a general officer of our revolutionary army has been for ten or twelve years imprisoned for *debt* alone, we have only to say, that it is time he was released.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Rooker, Mr. *Ezekiel Abernathy*, merchant, of this town, to Miss *Lucy Kendrick.*

DIED,

In this county, on the 11th instant, Charles Newton Alexander, son of Mr. Oswald Alexander, aged about five years.

Valuable House and Lot

FOR SALE.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I will sell my valuable possessions in the town of Charlotte, viz: a front and back lot on the south side of the Court-House and on the west side of Tryon street, situated near the public square, containing one acre of ground, an excellent dwelling, store, and all necessary out-houses, and is a desirable situation for a private family, and an excellent stand for a store; also, a never failing well of water, equal to any in the town; a good garden; and on the back lot a fine clover patch; all in good order and repair. I will sell low, for cash; or I will take three or four negro boys, between the age of 12 and 20 years, in part payment, or good notes on demand. The price can be known to any person who may wish to purchase, by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAM'L. M'COMB.

October 11, 1824.—3tf

Sheriff Sale.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Monday, the 22d day of November next, the following tracts of land, viz:

A tract of land, the property of Samuel J. Hutcheson, containing two hundred acres, on which he now lives, adjoining William Davidson and others, to satisfy three executions, one in favor of Thomas G. Polk, Guardian; one in favor of William Carson; and one in favor of Hammit, against said Hutcheson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of John Connaly, adjoining James D. Lucas and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of Patrick Johnson, against said Connaly and James D. Lucas.

Also, a tract of land, the property of the heirs at law of Isaac Beaty, deceased, adjoining Moses Beaty and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Boyd, Esq.

Also, a tract of land, the property of William Hargrove, to satisfy an execution in favor of D. Thompson.

Also, a tract of land, containing twenty acres, the property of Walter Fairas, and his interest in the undivided lands of John Wilson, deceas'd, to satisfy an execution in favor of Joseph Reed.

Also, a tract of land, the property of William Hartt, at Beattie's Ford, to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Black.

Also, a tract of land of fifty acres, joining Brinkly Richardson on Cane creek, the property of Shered Jones, to satisfy an execution in favor of William M'Neely.

Also, a tract of land, containing 150 acres, the property of William Johnson, on which he now lives, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Lawson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Alexander Robison, adjoining Jas. Maxwell and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of James H. Huson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Samuel Farr, adjoining William Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of John M'Coy.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Andrew Dunn, adjoining Andrew Lewing and others, to satisfy two executions, one in favor of John Graham, and one in favor of Lawson M'Coy.

Also, two tracts of land the property of Ewell Alexander, one of two or three hundred acres, on which he now lives, adjoining M'Croskey and others, and one of one hundred acres, adjoining Starns & Hartis, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Robison, against said Ewell Alexander, Stephen Alexander and Geo. Allen.

SAM'L. M'COMB, *Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.*

October 11, 1824.—5t7

Notice.

THE subscriber having entered into a copartnership with Mr. Wm. Carson, intends closing his present business; he therefore requests all those indebted to him by open account, to call during the month of October next, and close the same by note, as it is probable they will not be prepared to do so with cash at that time. I hope my customers will generally attend to this notice, as my time will be entirely devoted to that business.

Those who do not regularly settle their accounts for postage, at the end of every quarter, cannot expect to be charged as formerly.

WM. SMITH.

Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1824.—3t3

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from his late stand, to the BRICK STORE, adjoining Mr. John Irwin's, on the north corner; where he will be happy to wait on his customers, as heretofore, and will use his best exertions to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

He requests all those indebted to him, either by book account or note, to call and settle; but particularly those whose notes and accounts are of one and two years' standing.

DAVID PARKS.

Charlotte, Oct. 15, 1824.—3t5

BOOKS.

ANXIOUS to recruit my library, and having a number of volumes promiscuously lent, I will be grateful for information of their locality.

J. TORRENCE,

Oct. 16, 1824.—3t5

$25 Reward.

I WILL give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and securing in any jail in this State, so that I get him again, a negro man by the name of MACK or MACKLIN, about 21 or 22 years of age. I purchased said negro from William G. Bowers, of the county of Granville, some time in February last; and I understood he was raised by a man by the name of Williams, in Franklin county, N. C.—He ran away some time in July last. Any communication on the subject, will be thankfully received, if addressed to the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C.

THOS. P. BERRYHILL.

Mecklenburg Co. Oct. 10, 1824.—3tf

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register will give the above ten insertions in their paper, and forward their account to this office for payment.

Agricultural Notice.

THE annual meeting of the *Mecklenburg Agricultural Society* will take place on the last Saturday in this month. The members of the Society are requested to attend at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. SMITH, *Rec'd. Sec'ry.*

October 7, 1824.—3t4

N. B. The book, containing the constitution and records of the Society, has been mislaid or lost; any information respecting it will be thankfully received. J. S.

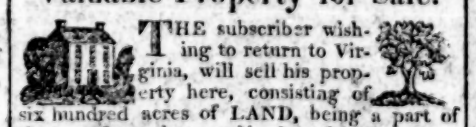
Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.

September 30, 1824.—3mt14

Valuable Property for Sale.



THE subscriber wishing to return to Virginia, will sell his property here, consisting of six hundred acres of LAND, being a part of the tract formerly owned by Joseph Wilson, Esq. lying on Big Sugar Creek, about two miles from Charlotte, on which are the following improvements: a Manufacturing Mill, in pretty good repair; a Saw Mill, lately built; a Distillery, two good Dwelling Houses, a new Barn, and other necessary out-houses. About seventy or eighty acres of the land inclosed with a pretty good fence, and an abundance of excellent meadow ground on the tract. A bargain may be had in this property, if immediate application is made. The terms may be ascertained by appying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BENJA. JOHNSON.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 3t3

☞The editors of the Western Carolinian and Camden Chronicle will insert the above advertisement three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Late Arrangement.

G. KENDRICK

HAVING declined business in his individual capacity, herewith tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons, for the liberal encouragement they have given him, thus far; and he hopes they will lay him under *renewed* obligations, by calling, as soon as convenient, and settling their respective accounts, as they will thereby put it in his power to devote his exclusive attention to the following

Copartnership.

Kendrick & Abernathy having united themselves in the Mercantile Business, respectfully invite all persons wishing to purchase GOODS, to call and examine their stock.

They pledge themselves to be faithful and attentive to all orders entrusted to them, and to use their best endeavors to please and accommodate all who may call upon them.

Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1824.—4t4

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers have commenced the above business in co-partnership, and they hope, by their industry and superior workmanship, to merit the continuation of a liberal patronage.

GRAHAM & WILKINSON.

The subscriber expects in a few weeks to receive from Philadelphia an assortment of the best TRIMMINGS, which he will sell low for cash. A. GRAHAM.

4t4

Will be SOLD,

ON Tuesday, the 2d November next, by consent of the heirs of Nicholas Gibony, deceased, two hundred acres of LAND, lying two miles west of Charlotte, joining the lands of Gen. Geo. Graham. Also, a small tract joining the same, of fifty acres. There are tolerable improvements on both places. The above lands lying so nigh the town of Charlotte, will render them an object worthy the attention of speculators. Terms of sale will be made known on that day by JAMES BUOYS,

Oct. 1, 1824.—4t4* GUY MAXWELL.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	" "	2000	"	10000
6	" "	1000	"	6000
6	" "	500	"	3000
6	" "	340	"	2040
138	" "	50	"	6900
690	" "	10	"	6900
6072	" "	5	"	30360
6924 PRIZES. 10626 BLANKS.		17,550 TICKETS.		$70,200

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE,

where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis.*

WHOLE TICKET $5 00 | QUARTERS $1 25
HALF 2 50 |

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars. —1v1—

A. WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

Sheriff Sale.

THE following tracts of land will be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November, to satisfy the taxes due for 1822 and 1823:—

In Captain Hargrove's Company.

86 acres, returned by Anderson Beaty, 1823.
134 acres, returned by Andrew Dun, 1823.
309 acres, returned by John W. King, 1823.
150 acres, belonging to the heirs of Robert M'Cord, deceased, not listed for 1822.
153 acres, returned by George Nicholson, for 1823.
200 acres, less or more, belonging to the heirs of Robert Alexander, deceased, not listed for 1822 nor 1823.

In Captain Blackwood's Company.

68 acres, whereon Martha Brown now lives, not listed for 1822 nor 1823.
50 acres, belonging to Samuel H. Elliott, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.
50 acres, less or more, the property of Sarah Owens, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.
150 acres, less or more, belonging to the heirs of Francis Lewis, deceased, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.

SAMUEL M'COMB, *Sheriff.*
By A. CLARK, *Deputy Sheriff.*
Oct. 12, 1824. ts.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1824.

A.
Benj. F. Alexander,
Edwin L. Alexander,
Capt. B. W. Alexander,
Silas Alexander,
Jane H. Alexander,
Fulherd Auten,
Wm. S. Alexander,
Ezekiel Alexander.

B.
Richard Bonds,
Burril L. Buzby,
John Brevard 2,
Mrs. S. Buzby 2,
John Bates,
John Baily,
John C. Barr,
John L. Barnett,
Sarah S. Bugg,
James Black,
Samuel Black,
Wm. Bigham,
Wm. Beaty.

C.
Robert T. Cheek,
Wm. Cook,
Henry Chainy,
Eleazer Cochran,
Betsy Cochran,
Isaac Campbell,
Daniel F. Christenbury,
John Crye,
Azariah Cockburn,
Wm. F. Cowan,
Joseph Crain,
Allen Curry.

D.
James Dinkins,
Mrs. Sarah Dinkins,
James Dougherty,
Matthew Dridges,
Alice Dodd,
Mrs. Mary Davis,
James Davidson.

F.
Joseph Faires,
Wm. Flinn,
Samuel Frink,
Samuel Farr 2.

G.
Ransom Gray,
Gentleman undertaker of brick work,
John W. Gray,
John Garrison,
Wm. Gaforth,
Moses Green 2,
Samuel Goroon,
John Gatling,
Willis Gibbs,
Edward Good 2.

H.
Mrs. Peggy Harrison,
Miss Sarah C. Harris,
Thomas Hunter,
Daniel Hyams,
James P. Henderson,
Zachariah Horn,
Franklin Harris,
Daniel N. Hall,
Daniel Houston,
Geo. Houston,
Saml. T. Hutchison,
John P. Hatchell.

J.
Samuel Johnston, Jr.
Benj. Johnston.
No. 135.

K.
Spell Kimble,
Thomas Kirkpatrick.

L.
Orasmus Lanier,
Wm. Lucky,
Robert Lindsay 2,
John Lawson,
Wm. H. Lawing,
Henry L. Law.

M.
John M'Daniel,
Wm. M'Kinley,
Hugh M'Lure,
James Maxwell,
Nancy P. Mackey,
Wm. Miller,
Walter & James Miller,
Joseph M'Kurn,
James Martin,
Mr. Morse,
Joseph Maxwell,
James Morris,
Wm. M'Graw,
Wm. H. M'Leary,
John M'Larty,
Thos. Marks.

N.
Caleb M. Norwood,
George Nichols,
Alexander Nesbit,
Wm. H. Neil.

O.
Jefferson Orr,
John H. Orr.

P.
James Price,
Eliher Perry,
Dion C. Pharr 2,
John Pressly,
Elizabeth Potts,
Wm. Porter.

Q.
James Query.

R.
Levi Russ,
Hugh Rogers,
Milas J. Rakinson,
Rebecca Richmond.

S.
William P. Springs,
Esther Springs 2,
Mrs. Elizabeth Smith 2,
Dr. William Smith,
James H. Simison,
James Steel,
David Smith,
Hugh Stinson,
James Smith,
William Stinson,
Annanias Sing,
Agnes Sloan,
John Stephens, Sen.
John Sing,
James G. Simpson.

T.
Barnabas Torrence, Jr.

W.
Thomas Williamson 2,
Matthew Wallace,
Isaac Wilson,
Whitton Wiggons,
Godfrey Williams,
William Walker,
Rev. John M. Wilson.

Y.
James Young.

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

POETRY.

HYMN TO THE STARS.

[The following beautiful poem, appeared in the last number of the Christian Examiner. Whether original or selected, we are not informed.]

Aye, there ye shine, and there have shone
In one eternal 'hour of prime,'
Each rolling, burningly alone,
Through boundless space and countless time.
Aye, there ye shine—the golden dews
That pave the realms by seraphs trod;—
There through yon echoing vault diffuse
The song of choral worlds to God.

Ye visible spirits! bright as erst
Young Eden's birthnight saw ye shine
On all her flow'rs and fountains first,
Yet sparkling from the hand divine;
Yes, bright as them ye smil'd to catch
The music of a sphere so fair,
Ye hold yon high immortal watch,
And gird your God's pavilion there.

Gold frets to dust,—yet there ye are;
Time rots the diamond,—there ye roll,
In primal light, as if each star
Enshrin'd an everlasting soul!—
And do they not—since yon bright throngs
One All-enlight'ning Spirit own,
Prais'd there by pure sidereal tongues,
Eternal, glorious, blest, and lone?

Could man but see what ye have seen,
Unfold awhile the shrouded past,
From all that is, to what has been,
The glance how rich, the range how vast!
The birth of time—the rise, the fall,
Of empires, myriads, ages flown,
Thrones, cities, tongues, arts, worships,—all
The things whose echoes are not gone.

Ye saw rapt Zoroaster send
His soul into your mystic reign;
Ye saw the adoring Sabian bend—
The living hills his mighty fane!
Beneath his blue and beaming sky
He worshipp'd at your lofty shrine,
And deem'd he saw, with gifted eye,
The Godhead in his works divine.

And there ye shine, as if to mock
The children of a mortal sire;
The storm, the bolt, the earthquake's shock,
The red volcano's cataract fire,
Drought, famine, plague, and flood, and flame,
All nature's ills, (and Life's worse woes,)
Are nought to you—ye smile the same,
And scorn alike their dawn and close.

Aye, there ye roll—emblems sublime
Of Him whose Spirit o'er us moves,
Beyond the clouds of grief and crime,
Still shining on the world he loves;—
Nor is one scene to mortals given,
That more divides the soul and sod,
Than yon proud heraldry of heaven—
Yon burning blazonry of God!

AMERICA DEFENDED;
Or, English Calumny Rebutted.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

(CONTINUED.)

To give our readers the satisfaction of more certainly knowing, that the Quarterly Reviewer enjoys the pleasure of being the only man of respectability in England, who affects to regard the existence of slavery as a reproach on America, we also subjoin the following manly expressions of Mr. Campbell, in an editorial preface to a volume of the New Monthly Magazine.

'The worst thing urged against America is her negro slavery, a theme no doubt for the general philanthropist, but not for the Englishman, as a ground of unqualified national vanity.—Slaves cannot breathe in England. Yes, but they can breathe in the English West Indies, and breathe heavier groans, it is said, than in America. And we profit by this slavery, and we pay taxes to maintain it. The negro, however, is free the moment he reaches our shores. And could he reach them at his pleasure, we might then boast that we took the chains from his limbs and bound them round his heart. But he cannot come over to us. An English soldier would help to kill him if he asserted his liberty, and the main power that coerces him is English. Now the plea, which our own colonists allege for possessing slaves, is necessity, and we either admit or reject this plea. If we absolve the West Indian, we cannot condemn the American. If we denounce them both as tyrants, it is clear that, of the two, we are most nearly and practicaliy concerned with our fellow subjects of the West Indies. If we can justify or palliate their slavery, let us make allowance for that of America. And if we cannot justify it, then, before we preach the emancipation of slaves to another empire, we should first make efforts to accomplish that emancipation in our own.'

We have already done the people of England the credit to believe, that the Quarterly Reviewer is by this time the only one among them, who affects to cast a reproach upon America for the existence of slavery. We have quoted the language of Mr. Campbell as generous and fair. But we are tempted to retract the words, and ask if it be either? It is not true, that the negro is free, the moment he reaches their shores. He is free only on a small *part* of their shores. It is not the '*colonists*' only of England, who hold slaves. They are held and owned by Englishmen; by the champions of liberty, by the pillars of the throne. Whether this be so or not, the Quarterly Reviewer may ask Sir George Rose, who speaks in Parliament of *one* of his West India estates containing at least two hundred and forty slaves of a punishable age; or he may ask why the enlightened nephew of Fox hath assumed the ill omened name of vassal. It is a solemn truth, that more men are at this moment held in slavery by English power, and English laws, than by all the rest of the world together. This would be nearly true, were we to understand slavery in the literal sense of the word. When we extend it farther, and make it include not merely the condition of being bought and sold, but also the being deprived of all the rights, which make liberty worth having, and in this connexion reflect on the British empire in the East, it will appear incontestibly, that the English nation has sinned and is sinning as deeply against the cause of human freedom, as the most heinous despotism, of which the memory exists. This same number of the Quarterly Review, as if to cover with the deeper shame the libeller of America, contains, in the article on *Central India*, an incidental sentence relative to the condition in which the English government has placed that country, which awakens feelings of horror at the misery it implies, and of greater horror at the truly profane indifference and seeming unconsciousness, with which it is uttered.

'One of the greatest practical *blunders*,' says this cool person, 'which we have yet made in India, was the substitution of a plausible theory for an ancient usage, in taking the land from the *Ryots*, its rightful owners, and conferring it on the *Zemindars*, the hereditary collectors of the revenue, under the specious pretext of creating a body of country gentlemen, who would improve the property, and secure to the government a permanently fixed rent. The *fatal* effects of this well intentioned but ill advised measure, were soon apparent to the ruin of those it was meant to enrich, by the oppression and misery of the ancient occupiers, and the almost total neglect of agriculture.'

A blunder indeed! An empire, where many of the arts of civilized life have been cultivated for ages beyond the reach of history, sixty or eighty millions of men disfranchised, reduced from owners in fee simple to tenants, to their own oppression and misery, the ruin of their landlords, and the almost total neglect of agriculture; and for the purpose of 'securing to the government a permanently fixed rent;' that is, enriching a few titled favorites, and a host of military and civil adventurers from the antipodes; and all this *one* only of the greatest practical blunders! If this be only *one* of the *blunders*, what must be the corruptions, the tyranny, the crimes? We may now believe the assertion of Lord Cornwallis, that a third of the Company's possessions have been reduced to a jungle for wild beasts. India is far off, little known, little cared for, by the political inquirer; and the fate of her unresisting and timid millions is but imperfectly understood. From the information, however, that is before the world, we have no scruple in asserting, that the British administration of that quarter of the globe has been guilty, every year of its existence, of more oppression, fraud, tyranny, robbery, and murder, than can be laid to the charge of Bonaparte in his whole career. And yet we are not only surfeited with the praises of what England has done for liberty, but ourselves overwhelmed with abuse, because it is impossible to throw off the slavery, which they entailed upon us.

But to return to farmer Faux, whom we had nearly forgotten. We proposed to notice but very few of his fabrications, and shall, out of regard to ourselves as well as our readers, keep our word. We must give them, however, a specimen of this 'honest man's' observations. Page 45, he visits Patrick Duncan, Esq. on the twenty fifth of April, whom he finds living in a garden of the choicest flowers and fruits, breaking down the trees with their weight. In another place, (p. 405.) he enumerates the fruits in this garden, as being oranges, figs, sugar canes, and pomegranates. The twenty fifth of April was certainly very early for these fruits to be breaking down the trees!

On page 37, the Farmer says, 'it is no unusual thing for people of this country, [New England,] on going to Charleston, to take *their* free negroes with them, and sell them for slaves, by way of turning a penny, or, as they say, of making a good *spec.* of it.' The Farmer forgot, while contriving this device, that there was a small contradiction in terms between the words; that he might find it difficult to explain what he means by '*their* free negroes.' On the same page, he says,

'Two white gentlemen, I was told, determined on a plan to benefit themselves and cheat the planter or slave buyer. One blackened his face and body and became a negro; the other was his owner and salesman, and sold his friend to the planter for eight hundred dollars, but in less than three days, he returned a white free man again, to divide the spoil, nor was the imposition ever discovered to prosecution.'

The fabricator of this stuff is the person, of whom the Quarterly Reviewer has the face to say, 'that Mr. Faux is an honest man and tells the truth to the best of his knowledge and belief, we cannot for a moment permit ourselves to doubt; indeed, there is scarcely a word or fact in his book, for which he does not produce his authority.' There is no need of mincing a matter like this, and we pronounce this qualification of Faux to be false. So far from producing authority for almost every word and fact, the greatest part of his book is the merest hearsay, like that we have just quoted. 'I was told,' is his main authority. As to the tale we are now considering, that a planter should pay eight hundred dollars for a blackened white person is so preposterous as to disarm our anger, and almost satisfy us that Mr. Faux is more fool than knave; and fell into the hands of some desperate wag, who discovered that he was writing a book about America, and was resolved it should be well seasoned.

'May 1st,' says "the honest man," 'a waggoner, on the day of the President's entry into this city, was commanded by the military to move out of the road to give place to the coming show. "Pray," said he, "by what authority do you stop me? It is more than the President dare do. Show me your authority. If you had civilly asked me, I would have driven into the ditch to *obleege* you." '

It does not appear, however, that the offended wangoner fell to throwing stones into the President's carriage, or hooting at him, the compliment so frequently bestowed on some of their present gracious majesties of the old world, when they appear before the eyes of their beloved subjects. It is amusing to see Mr. Faux italicising *obleege*, as vulgar; a pronunciation almost universal in England the last century; and he himself from a country, where no known dialect of English is spoken; where they talk of '*orse*,' and '*ouse*,' of '*anythink*,' and '*somethink*,' of '*a lung* while,' of 'the *byes* (boys) and *gals*,' and a thousand other things, which, for the mere English reader, require a version.

On the page last quoted, occurs the following sentence, which farmer Faux would *obleege* us by translating out of the Somersetshire into the English. 'This *morning* presented a poor fellow lying *all night* until nine A. M. in the street *in a hot broiling sun*, 110° by the thermometer.' From this specification of a person, presented by the morning as lying all night in a hot broiling sun, we should apprehend him to be one of those unfortunate persons, immortalized in the well known and pathetic exclamation,

To night's the day, I speak it to my sorrow,
That we were all to have been hung to-morrow.

But the farmer proceeds;

'He was found nearly murdered, having his legs both broken, and *otherwise* terribly *bruised* about his head and breast, and robbed of all he had, fifteen dollars. To the disgrace of the nightly watch and city sentinels, and to the open day humanity of the citizens, here was he suffered to lie saturated with pestilential dew, and in the day left to roast and be devoured by flies, until an old Prussian Colonel offered a dollar to have him removed, as a nuisance too disgusting to delicate nerves and sensibilities. Mr. Brown, a landlord in Church street, then called out to two black men, "here, June and July come and assist, and tell August to help you."' p. 253.

Thus spake Mr. Brown and straightway they moved. Incipiunt magni procedere *menses*.

The Farmer facetiously adds, that but for the black men, June, July, and August, the poor forsaken sufferer would *literally* have taken *three months* to effect his removal. This too is quoted by the Quarterly Reviewer, and that fraudulently; for the ridiculous names of the servants, enough of themselves to throw ridicule on the whole tale, are omitted, and the whole is put into English, which alone is a cruel satire on the Farmer. What inferences against the American character might be authorized by this occurrence, were it true, may be judged of by a parallel case, which we give as we find it, in the number of the Westminster Rewiew already quoted. Faux's adventure happened in 1819.

'Three years have now elapsed,' says the writer in the Westminster Review, 'since an aged pauper in the middle of this metropolis of London was thrust from parish to parish, from officer to officer, each contesting the liability to administer relief, till the last, on whose hands he was thrown, left him famishing with cold and hunger, in the open streets. The wretched sufferer, unable to crawl farther, laid himself down at night in a public thoroughfare near Drury Lane, where thousands passed by him regardless of his dying groans. The next morning he was found a stiffened corpse, and a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "died by starvation." ' p. 253.

We have some doubt whether the Quarterly Reviewer will hereafter revive the story of Mr. Faux's sufferer in the streets of Charleston.

On occasion of his visit to Columbia, S. C. Faux treats us with the following sketch, which is faithfully transferred to the pages of the Quarterly. 'There are one hundred and twenty five students in the university here, who are very disorderly, frequently disturbing congregations on the Sunday, because the head, Dr. Maxwell, is too idle to preach, and thereby keep them together.' In the next sentence, the Reviewer says, 'The once notorious Joseph Lancaster expected to make a fortune in this free and independent republic, where no questions would be asked him on the score of religion.' Again, 'Mr. Faux, being brought up in serious habits, seldom failed to attend, wherever he was, at some place or other of religious worship; he appears, however, to entertain a very humble opinion both of the preaching and practice of *all* the nnmerous sects, in this land of 'liberal institutions.' Some of them he found cold, others fanatic, and the more dignified time serving.'—Finally, it is said, by this candid Reviewer, toward the end of his article,

'We are very much inclined to ascribe the vicious and heartless conduct of the Americans, with which every page of Mr. Faux's book teems, to the total disregard of religion on the part of the government. This fatal mistake in framing their constitution has been productive of the most injurious consequences to the morals of the people; for to expect that men will cultivate virtue and morality and neglect religion is to know very little of human nature. The want of an established national religion has made the bulk of the people either infidels or fanatics. "Some," "says one of their writers, "plead the sufficiency of natural religion, and reject revelation as unnecessary and fabulous; and many, we have reason to believe, have yet their religion to choose." In the back settlements, here and there, a frantic sectarian holds forth in a hovel, or under a tree; and in the old states no kindly associations are connected with the gloomy and heartless performance of religious worship. The village church with its spiry steeple, its bells, its clock, the well fenced churchyard, with its ancient yew tree and its numerous monumental records of the dead, are here utterly unknown. Even the tomb of Washington is so totally neglected, that "it might be mistaken," Mr. Faux says, "for a dog kennel, or a mound much resembling a potato grave in England, the door rotting away, such as would disgrace an English pig stye." An American apologist for this neglect admitted that among his countrymen, the corpse was no sooner laid in the earth, than it appeared to be forgotten; and "that the tear of sorrow, and the hand of affection neither bedews nor decorates the sward under which the friend, the parent, the relative reposes." "It is in vain to look into the burial grounds of this country, for the pensive cypress, or the melancholy willow, the virgin weeping over the urn of her departed lover, or the mother hanging over the grave of her darling child. No flower blooms bedewed with the tear of affection. All is waste, and dreary, and dead, as the sunken grave over which you pass; and a few stones, on which are engraved the name and age of the deceased, are all that remains to manifest the affections of the living to those who have passed away and are no more." ' p. 369.

We have quoted these few passages for the sake of showing more fully to our readers, what kind of ribaldry may find admittance into the most extensively circulated literary journal in the world, and to what ruthless hands is committed the important duty of influencing the public feeling in England towards this country. We proceed to a few remarks on the separate points in these quotations. First, we would speak of the indecency, with which the Reviewer quotes Faux's brutal insolence toward persons, whom he calls by name. Was the Reviewer so well convinced of the correctness of Faux's statement relative to the learned and respectable Dr. Maxey, (to whom he refers under the name of Maxwell,) that he felt it safe to copy a libel against him, to accuse him of neglecting, through idleness, to preach on the Sabbath, and in consequence permitting the students, over whom he presided, to roam the streets, and disturb the peace of the day? Faux arrived in Columbia on Thursday and left it on Friday; his information, therefore, as to what Dr. Maxey, or the students did, or neglected to do, was but hearsay, and he does not intimate the nature of his authority. The Quarterly Reviewer knows that his journal is reprinted in America, and must therefore have supposed, that this grave charge against a man in a respectable station would meet the eyes of the individual concerned, of his friends, and of the public. Was it, under these circumstances, either prudent or fair to quote this abuse of a man, who was, perhaps, entitled to nothing but respect? As far as it was calculated to wound personal feelings, this libel has failed of its aim. We have no certain knowledge of the private or official character of the late Dr. Maxey; but his high station, his well known reputation as a pulpit orator, and the tributes of respect to his memory abundantly satisfy us, that the Quarterly Reviewer is, in this case, guilty of wanton defamation.

We proceed next to the account, which the Reviewer gives of the state of religion in America. Herce we are free to say, that for pharisaical censoriousness, and for unauthorised judgment of other men's consciences, we have scarce ever seen anything equal to his statements. He says that the government totally disregards religion, that the want of an established church is a fatal error in the constitution; that this want of a national religion is the reason of the vicious and heartless conduct of the Americans; and that it 'has made the bulk of the people infidels and fanatics.' But is the Reviewer so ignorant of our institutions, as to suppose they are all derived from the federal constitution? That institution has little more to do with the social, moral, and religious institutions of America, than the treaty of Amiens had with those institutions in France and England. Long before and long after the constitution was framed, some of the states of the Union had precisely that establishment of religion, which archdeacon Paley, (a writer whom this Reviewer has occasion to defend in the very article we are considering,) quotes as a more perfect arrangement than that of England. Nay, it would seem that the Reviewer had, in his quality of editor in this number, been at war with himself as a writer, for in a subsequent article on *Ecclesiastical Revenues*, the account which Dr. Franklin gave of the laws for the support of religion in some of the American states, is quoted 'to confirm the opinions, which we entertain on this point,' viz. that the tythes are merely a servitude upon a part of the real estate of the country.

But if the want of a national religion be a fatal error in America, what is it in Great Britain, that the national religion in England itself is protested against by half of the population, that in Scotland a different, and, as Englishchurchmen think, a schismatical and heretical communion is the established religion, so that we have the spectacle most extraordinary, and to the lovers of national religions a little scandalous, of different, mutually inconsistent orders of divine things pronounced by the same national law to be authorised by reason and Scripture, on the two sides of the Tweed; while in Ireland again, though the English religion is established by law, we have the spectacle still more perplexing to our poor transatlantic irreligious eyes of six sevenths of the people not merely not members, but bitter foes of the national church. Wishing to be set right in a point of great concernment, we do pray the Quarterly Reviewer to tell us, seeing the consequences to a nation of not having a national religion are fatal, what is the condition of an empire consisting of three realms, but governed by the same sovereign and the same parliament, and having a national religion rejected by half the population in one of the kingdoms, by six sevenths in another, while in a third, a dissenting sect is by law the established church?

But our 'government totally disregards religion;'—and what kind of regard should the government, as distinct from the constitution and laws, pay to religion? Does the Quarterly Reviewer think it an excellent thing for a queen to have a minister of religion 'whistle the word of God through the keyhole of her dressing room, while she changes her linen;' or is he edified with the scandalous spectacle of the prayers of the House of Commons. The stranger, who is present at the opening of the daily sessions of the Congress of America, that irreligious and godless land, will hear a solemn prayer pronounced to the majority of the members reverently standing in their seats. A half crown will not bribe the door keeper of the House of Commons, to admit a stranger, while prayers are hurried over by the chaplain; because it is not thought well to have it publicly known, that the speaker and clerk are the only auditors. 'Established religion,' forsooth, with one bishop, boasting like Dr. Watson, that he never visited his see, because it was so poor; or another, living at Naples for years to retrench, because £20,000 a year would not keep him out of debt at home; or like another Honorable and Right Reverend Father in God, a nobleman, a prelate, driven from his church, for crimes which we cannot allude to. We have a right to make this retort. We are among the last persons who would trespass against any courtesy, national or individual. But this Reviewer charges the whole American nation with irreligion, and calls individuals by name, repeating the odious libels, which an itinerant miscreant has uttered against them. Let him beware in future. He lives in a glass house. The American government may be exceeding irreligious, and in consequence exceeding immoral, but the infamous vices of its members, we thank Heaven, have not yet become the scandal of the civilized world; and the American people are not obliged, on their allegiance, to bestow every imposing name of Grace and Majesty, and bow the knee to vermin, who, if they were not the pity, would be the horror of all good and pure minds.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)